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Circulation During September

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of September, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Total
1	107,840	107,840
2	105,730	105,730
3	106,730	106,730
4	106,150	106,150
5	105,700	105,700
6 (Sunday)	111,220	111,220
7	105,650	105,650
8	105,450	105,450
9	104,750	104,750
10	104,500	104,500
11	104,470	104,470
12	106,630	106,630
13 (Sunday)	110,620	110,620
14	105,120	105,120
15	104,920	104,920
Total for the month.....	5,182,680	5,182,680
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....	72,625	72,625
Net number distributed.....	3,110,055	3,110,055
Average daily distribution.....	103,668	103,668

And sold W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of September was 814 per cent.

W. B. Carr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 15, 1905.

WORLD'S 1904 FAIR

NOTHING TO OFFER.

Republican voters in Missouri are being again carried on to disaster and mortification by the insincere small politics of their newspapers. Every outbreak indicates that next year is to see a repetition of the foolishness which has for a generation prevented Missouri from having a useful party of opposition.

In official life the two most influential men in the State are Senator Cockrell and Governor Dockery. Men of all parties have implicit confidence in their personal integrity and in their respect for the law. To call them members of a corrupt ring and conspirators against the law amounts to nothing more in the estimation of the entire people than proving the accusers guilty of unstinted falsehood.

There are lawbreakers in both political parties. The people earnestly desire to see the actual, bodily penalty of the law inflicted. The detection and punishment of wrongdoing in official life is the chief issue in State politics.

While this great moral issue is pending the opposition party ought to be aggressive in supporting the good men against the bad. But the Republican voters, themselves on the right side, are betrayed by their politicians, who can find but two occupations in the existing condition of politics—one being the protection of their lawbreaking benches and the other a trickster attack on all Democrats. The newspapers are controlled by the politicians to the same end. They recognize no struggle of good government against its enemies. The only contest for them is that of getting the State offices by any means, fair or foul.

Governor Dockery and Senator Cockrell will not be injured by the coarse politics which charges them with being accessory to wrongdoing. The Democratic party will not suffer from indiscriminate attacks on its representatives. It is the Republican party which loses. The misfortune of bad leadership relegates it to the old position of having nothing to offer to which public opinion can attach a probability of good government.

COMMISSION AT WORK.

Installation of a municipal garbage-disposal plant is a conclusion that depends not less upon the factors and prudence of the special investigating commission than upon the action of the Municipal Assembly. The commission can either present a definite, practical proposition, in which event construction of the plant would be virtually assured; or it can through disagreement over processes, or by sinister bias defeat the project.

Upon beginning its duties the commission should understand that a thorough investigation is expected. Inspection of a few similar plants will not suffice. All of the processes most favorably known and all of the most successful of tried systems should receive attention. Throughout the investigation there should be no obstinate disposition on the part of any member of the commission to persist in a decision which may have been formed or partly formed in advance.

There is a decided popular preference for a municipal garbage-disposal plant. The commission may look for strong support in behalf of a recommendation which will effect a beneficial change in prevailing methods. Conversely, recommendations disputing public opinion would leave the commission without popular encouragement, and the project would be defeated in the preliminary stage of progression.

First of all, the investigation should be thorough and impartially conducted. It should embrace recognition as well as incineration processes and should include methods for the utilization of waste. Possibly the economic and satisfactory disposal of the varieties of garbage and waste would necessitate the adoption of all of these methods, and for this reason the investigation should be comprehensive.

From the statistics received and the deductions made there will probably be justification for showing the general superiority of the municipal over the private-contract system. The commissioners should endeavor to be harmonious in this conclusion, even

though, to some extent, they should be divided in opinion as to the relative merits of the processes and methods of disposal. However, the people of St. Louis are satisfied that the private-contract system is not adapted to local conditions, and the ascriptiveness of public opinion, together with lessons derived from experience, should be sufficient to induce full harmony in the commission in favor of a municipal plant.

Next to being harmonious with regard to municipal ownership and control, it is desirable that the commission should be harmonious in its technical and practical recommendations. That some opposition to municipal ownership will be developed in the Municipal Assembly is almost a certainty. The opposition will be strengthened, may even be victorious, unless the commission gives force to municipal ownership from the very start. It must be admitted that the recommendations of a majority of the commission would be all the more potent against whatever opposition might arise if such recommendations should have the unanimous approval of the commission.

The fate of the plan for a municipal plant will be largely determined by the original attitude of the commission. The plan could be sent away at the start. It can be almost realized at once if the commission, or a large majority, is harmonious. The people desire a municipal plant. It is for the commission to say, clearly and with emphasis, what process or method or what combination of processes and methods would be best for St. Louis.

A CIVIC NEED.

All credit to the Civic Improvement League for its tangible results achieved, but it is apparent that this organization, succeeding in so many ways, fails in supplying one need which is most essential to the city's welfare. This League represents that elevated citizenship which gives of its energy and its money to the betterment of St. Louis. In working to this end it has become a force in every activity save one—politics. It is not necessary that this particular body change its methods, but there is a need of a similar organization which will vigorously take part in politics.

The active members of the League believe that to secure their ends a political color in the organization is undesirable. For their objects they are right, but certainly the political ideas and principles represented in the League membership should be crystallized and actively represented in every municipal campaign. A ward organization should be maintained, which works on a house-to-house basis, which gets in touch with the masses of the voters, which descends—call it that, though, properly, it is ascent—to the plane of the politician; a power that, in other words, fights the devil with fire. This is perfectly practicable, not through the League directly as it is now working, but through a kindred body evolved out of such material as that of the League membership.

We have a good municipal administration. It went into office chiefly as the result of general revision against Republican machine misrule. "Land-slides" cannot always be relied upon; indeed, they are infrequent, and the familiar truth, "You cannot fool all of the people all of the time," but too obviously emphasizes the fact that some of the people always and all of them often can be fooled. The best means of minimizing the fooling process in a municipality is a thorough harnessing of the good government vote so that it may be guided as a whole and obtain the power which its numbers command.

Once conscious of and in shape to use its strength the municipal reform vote can make terms with either party, grant support in return for the nomination of a specified clean candidate, form alliances in either camp or run its own candidates if the circumstances so demand. In short, if properly managed, the municipal reform vote controls. In St. Louis we have seen what a strength was developed by the spurious article—Meriwether—when he bid for independent support on a platform of municipal ownership. Yet in St. Louis no effort has been made to unify the independents on common-sense lines.

Such an organization should fight, at first, largely as the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago has fought—upon the personal records of undesirable Democratic or Republican candidates, from Mayor to Constable. No other consideration has such force with the rank and file of city voters. Hence, one of the chief purposes of such an organization would be to gather information concerning candidates who have never held office and to keep in full the record of those in office who may seek re-election. Having this information, the idea is to boldly publish it. If, for instance, the candidate is a gambler, drunkard or cheat—as officials have sometimes been—that label openly branded upon him will have more effect than hours of eloquent but abstract discourse upon the principles of government. Information forcefully used is the keynote. This is but one suggestion as to the means. There are many other things to do. The summing up of the proposition is that if reform is to reform, reform must go in wholesale for politics, skillful politics.

It may be said that the newspapers are the medium through which information should affect politics. True, but newspapers cannot do it all. Active spirits are needed in every ward and precinct where there is a ghost of a chance for success; and these must be presided over by a committee whose sole business is management. The newspapers are essential, but must be supplemented. As to the cooperation of the newspapers, there is no doubt that such a movement, properly conducted, would receive the support of every honest journal in this city. And such an organization could insure the permanence of a higher standard of municipal government. It would insure the best possible "civic improvement."

WHEREFORE THE SMILE?

Royalty is engaged in what Americans term junketing. The King of England has been tripping about visiting President Loubet, King Wilhelm and the Emperor Francis Joseph. The czar and Czarina have also paid little neighborly calls. President Loubet went across channel to "Lunnon Town." Now it is King Victor Emmanuel and his consort, the beautiful Queen Helene, who are sojourning in Paris and who, moreover, are sleeping in Napoleon's own bed.

To these interchanges of courtesies political significance has been attached. This in a general way has been described as a peace-on-earth kind of significance. But, for one thing, Russia seems to have gilded Manchuria without so much as a good explanation of the high-handed performance. France has announced designs on Morocco, and der Kaiser Wilhelm and John Bull always have so many devices that it is difficult to keep pace with them. Italy yearns to extinguish King Menelik of Abyssinia—even tried it once with well-remembered consequences; and possibly the same thing is in the air now.

A translation from a leading Italian journal indicates that publication expects the Queen's "fascinating smile" to do wonders toward overcoming the French hostility which is based upon Italy's place in the Triple Alliance. The potency of a woman's smile depends upon the woman and the smile, but a really potent woman's smile is very potent. And there is good ground to suppose that

the Queen's smile is to be taken seriously, and that, in fact, Italy has somewhat in the balance. If there be a scheme to occupy parts of Northern Africa, Italy certainly desires to be in on the ground floor. Accordingly, when the Queen has smiled, and the Parisian populace has emerged from its joyous delirium, when things simmer down after these get-together affairs, further plans for changing the face of the globe may be expected.

The report of the Business Men's League Committee, after conferring with Congressman Burton of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives, that the deep waterway project will be given thorough consideration at the next session of Congress is of vital interest to St. Louis. New Orleans will some day be the second seaport of America, and St. Louis desires to be on hand with a waterway available at all stages and all seasons.

The time approaches for a special session of Congress and the impression grows that the Republican majority has no intention of doing anything with regard to the financial or human question. What's the use of the expense of a special session with no distinct idea of needed legislation? It has at least been the general impression that Congress did not meet in special session for sociality's sake and that the word "special" had specific meaning.

Judge Reagan of Texas declares that the Republic of the United States is doomed. But he thinks that Texas is big enough to continue the example of freedom. Texas is pretty big, but when the rest of us are placed under a monarchy Texas will not get between Mexico and the United States.

Watt's sensation when he saw the kettle lid lifted by steam was as nothing compared to that experienced by the citizen who stands near a manhole cover which a gas explosion sends hurtling skyward. The size of the sensation suggests that some mechanical invention to revolutionize the world is due.

The astronomical spotters have spotted another spot on the sun, but the old orb is still radiating light and warmth and that is the point at this season.

Boston won the championship and Japan and Russia may now begin. It would have been too distracting to have had both going on at once.

Fusion insists that the Tammany Tiger shows the yellow streak; but of one thing be sure, it never shows the white feather.

Germany cuts down the navy budget for lack of money, which, on the whole, seems to be a most excellent reason.

The writers who are instructing as to how to get a good wife omit essential advice. It is necessary to ask for one.

India-rubber imports are increasing, which may facilitate the proposed Republican expansion of asset currency.

The eleventh commandment: "Thou shalt not commit contempt of court."

The Tillman trial's all over but the verdict, and that we know.

Stocks stronger, "Life is sweeter and more profitable."

RECENT COMMENT.

Von Behring on Tuberculosis.

New York Evening Sun.

The tuberculosis problem is now universally recognized as one of the most important that we have to deal with to-day, and there is perhaps no disease concerning which medical opinion has changed so much in our time. It is only within the last quarter of a century that it has received anything like the attention that is due to it, considering its extraordinary prevalence and the facility with which it seems to be communicated from person to person. The theory of hereditary transmission is now generally discredited, though universally believed in not many years ago; old methods of treatment have been abandoned and new methods instituted; the identity of bovine and human tuberculosis has, within the last few years, been disputed by high authorities and reasserted obstinately by others equally high; in short, in an academic way at least, great progress has been made. And on two important points all who have made a special study of the disease seem to be agreed: First, that it is far more widespread than was formerly supposed, and, secondly, that it is beyond question communicable.

As for its prevalence, Professor Von Behring shows that all the older estimates are infinitely too modest; in a word, statistics from sundry sources indicate that from 50 to 75 per cent of the community is infected with the disease. If this be true, Professor Von Behring says, the proposal lately advanced so strongly, namely, the isolation of tuberculosis patients, is practically impossible. He does not, however, believe isolation to be necessary or even desirable, for he refuses to accept the common belief in the contagiousness of the disease, as generally understood. Rarely, he says, is tuberculosis acquired in adult life, though it may be stirred to activity after lying dormant, as it were, from infancy. The main source of infection, according to his opinion, is milk, whether it be the milk of the mother or of a cow. Doctor Koch—cow's milk. Children are apt also to acquire the disease when kept in the same house or in the same room with a patient suffering from it, and the same is true of older persons, though only, according to Professor Von Behring, under unusual circumstances.

On the Streets of New York.

New York Sun.

A five-foot man with a six-foot sense of importance was walking down Nassau street the other day when he found his way blocked by a tall youth standing on a corner.

"Are you a humpback?" asked the five-footer in his most sarcastic tones.

"No, Sir, I am not a humpback," replied the tall one.

"Who are you?" The subway?

The Irony of Fate.

Washington Post.

The proprietor of the Indianapolis Journal made a corking good speech at a banquet the other night, and the members of the Journal staff who did not believe he had it in him promptly jumbled the initials so as to give another man credit for the effort.

Cheering Row.

Chicago Tribune.

The Reverend Doctor Forsythe: "How is your new choir getting along?"

The Reverend Doctor Goodman: "Peculiarly, I am happy to say—as yet."

Shoes, Too.

Washington Post.

Mrs. Leslie Carter has a magazine article on "What Should Red-Headed Women Wear?" We suggest clothes, as a starter.

His Proclivities.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Observe the haughty office boy—

He tells not, neither doth he spin,

But butteth out when wanted most.

And when least wanted, butteth in.

Reconversion.

Chicago Tribune.

A pair of oysters will produce in one season from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 young oysters. From this it will be seen that the oyster has the housewife skinned to death.

BRILLIANT GATHERING ATTENDS WEDDING OF GEORGE STORM AND MISS BREMERMAN.



MRS. GEORGE STORM, WHO WAS MISS ELSIE BREMERMAN.

Christ Church Cathedral witnessed an important wedding last night. Miss Elsie Bremermann, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bremermann, was married to Mr. George Storm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Storm of New York, the ceremony taking place at 8 o'clock, with Dean Carroll Davis to officiate.

The bride is a Mary Institute girl, class of 1903, and later went to Welles College. She belongs to a little coterie of young women who live in Nicholson place and vicinity, some of whom were her bridesmaids last night, and has attracted considerable attention in society since her first appearance by reason of her superb proportions and her vivacious beauty.

Mr. Storm has made frequent visits to St. Louis, where some of his relatives live. He is a decided blond, good looking, and an ardent club man, belonging to the New York Athletic, the Hardware, the Manhattan and the Ladies clubs, besides several other important political organizations.

Not in many years has the old cathedral seen so handsome a bridal couple walk down the spacious aisle as last night. The church was thronged, but very simply decorated. No palms nor tall ornamentation is permitted in the chancel, so only vases of flowers and bouquets tied with tulle were used, while chrysanthemums being the flowers. The full vested choir was present and sang two wedding marches, Lohengrin and Mendelssohn, with some intermediate music.

Werner Bremermann, the bride's brother, Clifford Albert, George Tittmann, Sears Lehman and Ralph Nutting, brothers-in-law of the bride, were the ushers, while Clarence Williams of New York was best man.

The bride came in with her father, wearing white liberty satin, as princess, the entire front, from throat to skirt-hem, being puffed in handsome duchess and rose point. Her tulle veil was caught to the hair with a large diamond, which constituted her only jeweled ornament. The bridal bouquet was made of white lilies tied with tulle streamers and was assisted by her sister, Mrs. Ralph Nutting, as matron of honor, and by Miss Florence Best, a college chum, whose home is in Chicago, as the honored maid.

The bridesmaids were Miss Martha A. Wells, who came West for the wedding; Miss Miriam Cote, a neighbor and lifelong friend; Miss Elsie Leung, also an intimate chum, and Miss Emma Tittmann, who has just returned after spending the last eighteen months abroad.

The group was exceptionally pretty.

Mrs. Nutting wore pink, her gown being of pink lace, veiled in white liberty silk and trimmed in duchess lace. She

carried a round bouquet of pink roses. Miss Best wore white crepe de meteor, with an Irish lace bertha, and the other maids wore frocked alike in white crepe with simple white and lace-trimmed bodices. They wore wreaths of tiny white chrysanthemums in their hair, combined with green foliage, and all carried white roses for their bouquets, except Mrs. Nutting, who carried a bouquet of black lace over white satin.

A small reception followed the church service. This was given at the Bremermann residence, No. 22 Nicholson place, after which Mr. and Mrs. Storm departed for a lengthy Western trip. They will go South on their way to New York, visiting the Virginia Springs in November, and are to be at home at the Hotel Majestic, New York, after December 1.

Their gifts were unusual in number and beauty, the display of silver being gorgeous. One chest of table silver containing 30 small pieces was augmented by fourteen silver serving dishes and platters.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Storm, parents of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Storm, all of New York, have been in town several days at the Planters.

Mr. and Mrs. Best and Miss Best of Chicago were also among the guests from other cities.

ENTERTAIN WEDDING PARTY.

Entertainments in plenty have occupied the last few days with the bride and bridegroom of last night. Mr. and Mrs. George Storm, as honored guests, indeed, so modestly has the social ball been whirling that the fresh and blooming appearance of the bride and her maids was a subject for wonder and admiration.

All last week the functions were legion. On Saturday, Miss Best and Miss Averill, the two out-of-town bridesmaids, gave an elaborate luncheon at the Planters, followed by a matinee box party. This was followed by a dinner that evening given by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Nutting to the entire bridal party at the Southern.

Sunday night Mr. Bremermann gave the bridal party a dinner in one of the private dining-rooms at Papp's, the apartment being lavishly trimmed with smilax and white roses and the table dressed in bridal white. On Monday afternoon, Miss Tittmann entertained the ladies with a luncheon, followed by a dinner at the Southern. Tuesday evening, Mrs. Bremermann dined the entire party before the rehearsal.

LAWTON-MILLER.

Miss Maud Miller and Mr. Carl Lawton were married last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Austin P. Miller, No. 422 Delmar

avenue, the Reverend Doctor Torchester performing the ceremony in the presence of 100 guests. Yellow was the color note of this nuptial event, the autumn flower, chrysanthemum, appearing in all its splendor. The house was lavishly trimmed with great vases of this flower, while plants of the same variety in white and yellow wicker baskets were used in all possible places.

Miss Hester Miller, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and the Misses Brunsford Lewis, Grace Langenberg and Ruth Gilliam, the bridesmaids. Lynne Brooks served Mr. Lawton as best man, while the groomsmen were Frank Pockham, Van Dyke Hill and Claud Matthews.

The bride's gown was soft white volles chiffon, with shirring and lace. She wore a tulle veil and carried white roses in a shower. The maids wore gowns alike of white French muslin, with lace insertions and carried yellow chrysanthemums. Mrs. Miller wore a white voile gown trimmed in duchess lace.

A reception followed the ceremony, and was attended by as many more guests. After an Eastern honeymoon of several

Continued on Ninth Page.

Pilo's Cure will cure your Cough and relieve soreness of the lungs.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, October 16, 1878.

A committee of the Municipal Assembly, consisting of Councilmen

Rowe, Barlow and Parker, and

Delegates Stiller, Merkel, Cranshaw

and Meinberg, prepared several

Charter amendments, one being to

prohibit the occupancy of the of-

fice of Mayor by any person for

two consecutive terms.

The funeral of George W. Thom-

as took place from the home of

Thomas Ryan, No. 327 Olive street.

The pallbearers were Daniel Catlin,

Benjamin Walker, W. H. Chick, A.

R. Ewing, S. H. Laffin, James Reil-

ly and Frank Lane. The Reverend

Fathers Hammell and Powers offi-

ciated.

Shortly Israel Congregation pre-

sented a handsome case to M. C.

Reeder and elected the following as

officers: R. H. Abrahams, H. Har-

ris, J. H. Abrahams and Mr. Reeder.

Colonel H. S. Clements, formerly

proprietor of the Lindell Hotel,

returned from Saratoga Springs.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of

Missouri opened its fifty-eighth an-

nuual session. The officers present

were